JIMMY REYNOLDS HERE AGAIN

BUT NOT AS THE CUSTODIAN OF THE TAFT BOOMERANG.

Me's Simply Serving on a Jury and Freeing Russia and Remembering the Things He's Done for Rossevelt -Seven Month Me's Been Here and Few of Us Knew It.

Jimmy Reynolds is again among those resent in our midst. He has been living here quietly since last May. But try he never so hard to keep out of the lemon light of publicity, Jim again has come before the public eye. He has been drawn as the twelfth part of a jury-the jury that is to decide the merits or demerits o the Giannone attempted murder case which is now under way in General Sessions, Part IV., Judge Foster presiding, first corridor to the left and ask the cop.

Whereupon up rises everybody the min ute the news that Jim's here gets out and maintains to the extent of a column that Jim has been sent to New York by Mr. Roosevelt, our President, to boom the Taff boomerang. Jim says he ain't.

"The President, whom I see whenever I go to Washington-I got back from Washington just this morning-went over Sat urday-personal business-Mr. Roosevel and I are still good friends," Mr. Reynolds continued yesterday. "The President offered me three or four jobs recently, but they did not appeal to me." To quote Mr. Reynolds verbatim he said, "They-did-not-

Before taking up the subject of Mr. Reynolds's present idea of being undis-covered in New York since last May perhaps t would be as well to say that Jim is the James Bronson Reynolds who investigated the stockyards for Mr. Roosevelt, who was sometime secretary to Mayor Low. was the original Rinehart man in de Thoid and is freeing Russia. But old line Repubicans who want to chuck the bluff that they're close in toward the Big Noise always say Jimmy. It's done respectfully too. of course, just as one facetiously says Bonypart" or "Stuffy" or "Teddy" or anything like that.

Mr. Reynolds's office is at the headquarters of the "Friends of Russian Freedom," at 500 Fifth avenue, R 616, which is on the sixth floor. Every evening now Mr. Reynolds goes to the office there and reads his mail, but in the daytime he is deciding the attempted murder case down at the Criminal Courts Building. When the 4 o'clock whistle blew yesterday afternoon at the end of the day's session of the trial Mr. Revnolds was asked whether he was here to boom young Mr. Taft for the Presidency and also requested to go as far's he like about anything of general interest. Mr. Reynolds spoke without referring to notes and said in part:

"I am here merely to attend to my own business, two or three of them. I am not here on a mission to further the nomination of Mr. Taft by any means. I -- "

Three hundred pounds of court cop who was standing a few feet away sighed huskily and over the cop's face came that disappointed look that one sees on a Percheron when you swipe his feed bag. Jimmy saw and relented.

"Oh, personally, I am in favor of Taft." insisted Mr. Reynolds, "if for no other reason than to show that he is still with the President. But I am not here on a 'mission.' I live and vote here."

"What other things have you done?" Mr.

I live and vote here."

"What other things have you done?" Mr. Reynolds was asked.

"Well, you know perhaps of my investigation of the stockyards for the President. The President and I are friends—I see him every time I go to Washington almost. Then I, investigated the state of things in the District of Columbia for the President. Also I was special adviser to the President in matters that appertain to the District of Columbia."

"You are also interested in freeing Russia."

"You are also interested in freeing Russia, Ji-Mr. Reynolds?" some one asked. Mr. Reynolds here warmed right up to the subject in hand and grew more enthusistic. To ask Mr. Reynolds if he is freeing Russia is a bit of a joke to one who really knows how much he has done for the Russian people. They realize it in Russia and they fear him. When the first Duma met readers of the foreign news will recall Citizen Oofoff Czgkbxlwczg, who presided waited until all the cheering had subsided and the delegates had copped off good seats and the man in Gio3 who had the handker-

and the delegates had copped off good seats and the man in Gio3 who had the handkerchief had stopped waving it and the last echo of the cheers had died away and tense silence was all about—then Citizen Czgkbxlwczg arose and, looking about the vast assemblage, raised his hand dramatically and asked in a voice that palsied with emotional anxiety—it was the first note of freedom. "Abode fghijk lmopq rstuvwxyz&?" (Is Jimmy Reynolds in the house?"

Mr. Czgkxlwwczg stolethe bit of business, 'tis true, but he was sincere. The Czar pulled it first a few years ago at his coronation when he walked to the front of the dais just as he was about to be crowned and asked hopefully: "Is Richard Harding Davis present?" The Czar got an answering yell of "Sureski! He's covering the Ladies' Home Journal and Harper's Weekly-Home Journal and Harper's Weekly

Ladies' Home Journal and Harper's Weeklyovitch! Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"—but at
the opening of the Duma Czgk—at the opening of the Duma the man that presided
never heard anything but silence when he
asked about Jim.

It made things awkward at the Duma
opening, whereas the Czar had an opening
at the coronation to go right on and continue the conversation as soon as he got
his encouraging answer from the assemtinue the conversation as soon as he got his encouraging answer from the assembled multitude. "Then let the proceedings proceed," said the Czar, casually, and they went on crowning him. But the Duma took up "new business" bluely. Unlike Dick, Jim was not present.
"But just ten years ago I spent five years in Russia," said Mr. Reynolds yesterday. "Twice since then I've been there, too. It cocurred to me [Mr. Reynolds was telling how he came to start to free Russial that

how he came to start to free Russial that

now he came to start to free Russial that the influence against personal freedom that one sees in Russia is more far reaching than the limits of the Russian empire." Somebody flashed a notebook and after asking expectantly how far the dire in-fluence reached sent a messenger over to Tom Foley's across the street to borrow a tape measure. "It occurred to me that the influence

reaches throughout Europe, around the world in fact," said Mr. Reynolds before the messenger had returned. Roughly speaking, this makes about 25,000 miles in all. "This realization was the direct cause of the banding together of a number of Americans under the name of the 'Friends of Freedom,' of which I am a member of the executive committee, whose object it is to omote constitutional government in—"
"In Russia?" some one asked anxiously.
"In Russia," conceded Mr. Reynolds im-

"What tangible results have you obtained?" the youthful liberator was asked.
"Well, we arranged the lecture route of two visiting members of the Duma when they came here some time ago," Mr. Reynolds answered. "We looked after them while

You were their press agent, Mr. Rey-

"You were their press agent, Mr. Reynolds, en tour?"

"Well, I don't like that term 'press agent," answered Jim, who is noted for his modesty. "We looked after the business arrangements for them."

"What else have you done?" Mr. Reynolds was asked while a new package of note paper was being unfolded.

"I think I have told you all," said Mr. Reynolds after some thought. "There was the stookyards investigation, the District of Columbia investigation and the work for Russian freedom, and that about covers all that would be of interest. Oh, I might say instead of a member of the executive committee of the Friends of Freedom I am chariman of the committee. But I am not here now, I repeat, on any political mission from the President. I favor the candidacy of Mr. Taft, that is all."

of Mr. Taft, that is all."

And turning abruptly on his heel he took a Centre street car to Grand, to the Bowery, to Forty-second street, to Bryant Park and dismissed it at the Republican

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WHO OWNS BELMONT TUNNEL?

ACCORDING TO JUSTICE DAVIS THE COMPANY IS DEAD,

But the Directors Say They Hold the Property and Franchises as Trustees for Stockholders, including the interborough-An Appeal Will Follow.

Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that the New York and Long Island Railroad Company, which has been building the Steinway tunnel under the East River for several years past, lost its corporate existence on January 1 last because it had failed to complete the tunnel on that date, which was the limit of the time under the terms of its charter and

It is understood that the directors and officers of the corporation recognized that it was officially defunct on January 1. when a meeting of stockholders was held, at which, by advice of counsel, the directors were constituted trustees of all the properties of the corporation, including its franchises. Since then the directors have considered that they were acting as trustees

The decision bears on an action instituted several months ago by the city to enjoin the company from pursuing its work of excavating under the city streets to complete the terminal approaches of the tunnel The complaint asked for a further permanent injunction to restrain the construction and operation of the road, and a judgment was sought to have the company's franchises declared forfeited and void and the corporate powers and existence of the company determined.

When the city sought a temporary injunction pending the trial of the action Justice Blanchard refused such an injunction on the theory that if the city's contention was correct and the failure to complete the tunnel by January 1 voided the franchises, then no harm, but material good must result to the city by allowing the construction to proceed, since the properties in their completed state would revert to the city. On the other hand, Justice Blanchard said, it would be unjust to the corporation and the public to halt the construction on technical grounds that might or might not be sustained

that might or might not be sustained eventually.

The Appellate Division sustained Justice Blanchard's views fully in a unanimous decision rendered a few weeks ago, but in neither of these decisions were the real merits of the city's suit passed upon or even seriously considered, as they were not before the court.

not before the court.

Some weeks ago the company demurred to the city's complaint on the broad usual grounds that no proper cause of action was set forth. The demurrer came before Justice Davis, and by his decision yesterday he sustained it and thus throws the city's action out of court. action out of court.

But while seemingly a victory for the railroad company Justice Davis's decision is really in the city's favor, as he holds that there is no such corporation in existence as the New York and Long Island Railroad Company, and that therefore no action against it as defendant can be maintained. Justice Davis says the records prove

Justice Davis says the records prove that the defendant corporation was organized for a specific purpose, to complete within a certain time and thereafter operate the tunnel and railroad set forth in its articles of incorporation.

Failure to complete the road or any part of it and operate the same by January 1, 1907, constituted under the provisions of the railroad law by which such incorporations are permitted a violation of that

are permitted a violation of that Such a violation, Justice Davis argues, "was ipso fact an extinction of the corporation, and it did not require the bringing of an action to dissolve the corporation, and the so-called franchises mentioned in the complaint were immediately

"So it appears," Justice Davis continues. "that the action is brought against a defendant that has no existence. The defendant being dead, in the sense referred to, there can be no pleading to the complaint on behalf of the defendant.

"The defendant corporation being thus aliminated the question arises as to the

"The defendant corporation being thus eliminated, the question arises as to who shall be proceeded against for the alleged trespass. I do not agree with the demurrant's views that the property rights and franchises mentioned in the complaint survive the extinction of its corporate existence and pass to the directors as trustees for the benefit of those concerned and that these trustees are the proper parties defendant. If this were so the trustees might take their own time to complete the road, and thus defeat the very purpose of the statute, to insure the speedy com-

the road, and thus deteat the very purpose of the statute, to insure the speedy completion of the work 'for public uses.'
"My conclusion is that the demurrer is properly interposed. The demurrer really assumes that there is a defendant here. As a matter of fact there is no action really assumes that there is a defendant here. As a matter of fact there is no action pending, nor was there at the time the demurrer was served."

Usually when a demurrer is sustained permission is given to the plaintiff to amend permission is given to the plaintiff to amend the complaint within twenty days and remedy the complaint to make it conform with the ruling. No such amendment can be made here, of course, so a judgment will probably be entered dismissing the complaint. From this judgment both the city and the defendant may appeal.

The New York and Long Island Railroad Company is now controlled by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

De Lancey Nicoll, who is counsel for the directors, said last night that Justice Davis's decision in his opinion did not affect the status of the tunnel and would not delay its completion or prevent its ownership by the men who took title to it in the corporation's name.

the men who took title to it in the corporation's name.

Since January 1, Mr. Nicoll said, the
directors as trustees have been holding
the properties and prosecuting the work
in behalf of the owners, that is the original
stockholders. The recent decision of the
Appellate Division, he said, settled that
the corporation's ownership of its properties, including its franchises, remained in
its successors, who are now the directorstrustees. Mr. Nicoll also said that he had
no fear that the Court of Appeals would
sustain a decision that the franchises were
void and forfeited, as the courts have always granted to the successors of a corporation in such event a "reasonable time"
after they succeeded to the franchises,
to comply with the terms of the franchises.

Keeper Accused by Tany Bones Acquitted John H. McPartland, the Tombs keeper who has been on trial before Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch for assaulting Tony Bones, was acquitted last night. McPartland's defence was that Bones was noisy and had to be taken from his cell. McPartland said that Bones in-flicted the bruises on himself. Early in the day the jury visited the Tombs for the purpose of looking out conditions there.

ALDERMAN DOULL TO PRESENT HIS ORDINANCE TO-DAY.

nctions Performances Minus Costum and Scene Shifting—Symphony Society Addresses the Mayor—Commissioner

Alderman Doull at to-day's meeting of the Board of Aldermen will present his ordinance so amending the Charter as to permit some forms of entertainment on Sunday. A draft of the measure was shown yesterday to Corporation Counsel Pendleton, who expressed the opinion that it could be adopted legally for the reason that it did not conflict with the Penal Code, and to Mayor McClellan, who is understood to have told Mr. Doull that he would approve of the ordinance should it be adopted.

Mr. Doull was not willing to make known the text of his ordinance yesterday on the plea that it would seem discourteous to colleagues to do so before it had been read to the board, but it was learned that the measure will permit vocal and instrumental concerts, entertainments for educational and charitable purposes and in fact all amusements which do not require stage costumes and the changing of stage

The effect of the ordinance will be to permit the giving of such Sunday conerts as those at the Metropolitan and Manhattan opera houses, the Carnegie Hall symphonies, moving pictures and even a modified form of vaudeville.

The suggestion was made to President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen yesterday that some of the vaudeville houses and even theatres might open up under the guise of giving charitable performances by making arrangements with hospitals or other institutions to hand over a certain percentage of the receipts. Mr. McGowan said that the point had not occurred to him, but that he certainly would see to it that the ordinance to be introduced to-day would be so worded as to guard against

would be so worded as to guard against any subterfuge.

The New York Symphony Society yesterday sent Mayor McClellan a letter explaining its position in regard to the Sunday concert prohibition. The letter, signed by all the directors and by Richard Welling,

The recent decision by Justice O'Gorman yould if enforced work most serious harm to an organization which has been devoted for years to the highest interests of music in this

Four years ago Mr. Damrosch inaugurated series of Sunday afternoon symphonic concerts in order to develop a taste for music in its serious phases among a public who had been accustomed to look upon Sunday as a day given up to a lighter and more popular class of amusements. The idea received instant recognition, and this year the society had planned a series of twenty Sunday after-noon symphonic concerts at which audiences of between two and three thousand people congregate.

I may here say that the Symphony Society gains no financial profit whatever from its performances, but donates \$25,000 to \$30,000 per year in order to maintain an orchestra at the highest point of excellence. We maintain that such concerts as I have outlined above have no connection whatever with the class of Sunday entertainments which the law was framed to prevent. Their essation would mean not only a great deprivation to the thousands whose only chance of nearing good music is on Sundays but also a crippling of a movement for development of art which has in many respects been without a parallel.

We therefore respectfully urge you, and through you the Board of Aldermen, to use your authority in order that a speedy adjustnent of the confusion regarding the purport of the law may enable us to resume our Sun-

Commissioner Bingham expressed himself yesterday as satisfied with the way the police had kept theatres closed on Sunday. No complaints were received from any enterprises affected by the law. The Commissioner said:

"The police didn't make any breaks to speak of. There was particularly an absence of foolish breaks, such as shutting down on restaurant orchestras, which I had rather feared. It was up to the men to enforce the law as interpreted by Judge O'Gorman and passed along to me by Corporation Counsel Pendleton, and I'm pretty well satisfied with the way they did their

Asked what action he would take in the event of the Board of Aldermen passing an ordinance permitting musical and vaudeville concerts, Gen. Bingham replied

vaudeville concerts, Gen. Bingham replied that he would do just as he had in the case of Judge O'Gorman's decision.

"This is an executive office," he said.
"If any such ordinance is adopted I shall ask the Cerporation Counsel whether it conflicts with any higher law, as Judge O'Gorman's decision, for example. Whatever construction the Corporation Counsel puts on the ordinance and its effect on preceding law I will govern myself by absolutely."

The records of the Police Department The records of the Police Department

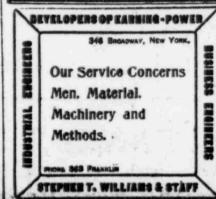
do not bear out the assertions that shutting the theatres would turn many young men into the back rooms of saloons and result in a great increase of intoxication and dis-orderly conduct. The records show 121 arrests of men for intoxication on Sunday, as against 107 for the Sunday before, and twenty-five arrests of women, as against thirty-two. For disorderly conduct ninety-six men were gathered in on December 8, as against eighty-seven on December 1, and thirty women, as against twenty-eight.

Protest Against Sunday Theatres.

A vigorous protest against the reopening of the theatres on Sunday was made last night at an interdenominational meeting held at the Marble Collegiate Church. The meeting was under the auspices of the National Bible Institute, and a large audience gathered to hear the lecture by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson on "The Divine Structure of the Bible." Preceding the lecture Don O. Shelton, president of the National Bible Institute, spoke strongly against the Sunday reopening of the theatres.

Haight & Freese Bucket Shops Held to Be

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-By declining to reriew the judgment of the Federal courts at Boston in appointing receivers for the Haight and Freese Company the Supreme Court in effect affirmed the actions of those court in enect amrined the actions of those courts in holding that the bucket shop conducted by that concern was fraudulent. The proceedings were instituted by those who had put up margins with the company and resulted in closing the offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other places. The denial of the writ also permits the receivers to distribute some \$100,000 of the assets of the company among the hundreds



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MAKE MUSIC TOGETHER AT EN-GINEERS CLUB INAUGURAL.

CARNEGIE, EDISON AND TWAIN

t Was a Belated Birthday Celebration for the Laird, Who Talked Much With Kipling's Help-The Jester Twitted Him About Spelling, but He Got Revenge.

The Laird, the Jester and the Wizard, overbubbling spring water, sang all together "The Merry Widow" waltz, the Jester beating time with an eight inch cigar, the Laird with his two hands, the Vizard with a coffee cup. Over their heads the red lion of Scotland danced skittishly on his yellow field to see such goings

Andrew Carnegie, Mark Twain and Thomas A. Edison were the guests of honor last night at the Engineers' Club's inaugural banquet in its new home at 32 West Fortieth street, just across from Bryant Park. It was Mr. Carnegie who gave the building to the engineers and their dinner was partly in celebration of his seventieth birthday. occurring actually last November 25.

Mr. Carnegie was in gay spirits. Not content with a fairly long speech all his own, he hopped up briskly now and then with a few side remarks which his sympathetic audience greeted with the customary roars of laughter. He revenged himself neatly upon Mark. When the jokewright's turn came he joshed the ironmaster niftily, turning many a quip and

master niftily, turning many a quip and quirk of Mr. Carnegie's celebrated brand of spelling; but later when Mark turned to other things Mr. Carnegie's head dropped upon his breat and he seemed to nod. Maybe it was only a cat nap.

T. C. Martin, president of the engineers; presided at the dinner. Mr. Carnegie's right. To the left of the toastmaster was Mark Twain in his white flannels and the inevitable black cigar at an angle in the corner of his mouth. The others at the guest table were John Fritz, John Foord, Charles MacDonald, David Williams, William H. Fletcher and the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith.

Merle Smith.

Among others present were William S.
Babcock. William D. Baldwin, Joseph
Barré, Dr. J. S. Billings, Lynde Belknap,
A. W. Burchard, H. P. Chamberlain, Robert
C. Clowry, James Cruickshank. Marion
De Vries, Philip T. Dodge, Henry L.
Doberty, F. S. Doremus, W. H., Fletcher,
James Gayley, H. B. Guthrie, John Hays
Hammond, Frank Hedley, Alexander C.
Humphreys, Charles Kirchhoff, Emerson
McMillen, Thomas C. Martin, S. E. Moffett,
Charles A. Moore, Alfred Noble, Lawrence
C. Phipps, James C. Potter, Calvin W.
Rice, Rossiter W. Raymond, Joseph E.
Schwab, J. William Smith, Melville E.
Stone, John F. Wallace, H. H. Westinghouse and Edward L. Young.
In introducing Mr. Carnegie, President
Martin enthusiastically praised Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy and said that the
engineers regarded him as the greatest
ironmaster of the world but as their friend
and fellow member. When Mr. Carnegie
got up to speak they gave him three cheers
and a rip roaring tiger.
Mr. Carnegie congratulated the club on

Mr. Carnegie congratulated the club on the opening of an annex to the building and spoke of the importance of engineers meeting socially as well as professionally, he said:

This is the age of the engineer. Never before in the history of the world has he been so important. Perhaps some of you have read Kipling's latest production, "The Sons of Mary and Martha." Upon the latter there has been thrown the work and cares of the world: theirs to transform conditions, to invent, plan and execute and bring to man all the improvements that have delighted and astonished us in this generation, and the last, beyond all others that have preceded. telegraph without wires, and neither under nor upon the ocean, but through the air, annihilating space. We fly with the speed of birds of the air by a spark of gasolene. We speak to each other through the telephon and listen to the finest music in our home from the imprisoned voices of the greates singers. Mysterious powers hover round a ubject to our call. All this would have seemed miraculous to our grandfathers.

The engineers are the true sons of the more useful sister and are indispensable They have played a great part in this transformation. The sons of Mary may be all well enough in their place, although I coufess myself at a loss just exactly to find place for them that redounds much to their credit in this everyday world. We can see little use for them and cannot help the thought arising at the moment that it may very much with them as Josh Billings said about mosquitoes: doubtless the Lord made all things well and there was some reason for making mosquitoes, but he wished it had been so arranged in their case that they would only bite those that could see it. One feels something of the same thing when he views the gay, sporting, frivolous lives

There was more of Kipling, including a quotation from "M'Anderew's Hymn," and then he concluded:

I trust that this club is to see many such happy reunions as we have to-night. There are very few things in life more desirable more beneficial, than a good laugh. Take life brightly. Of all things be optimistic. not lie awake at night troubling yourself about selves, and above all things don't worry about the republic—she is all right. She is the latest and best of the great nations, built upon the best specifications, up to date, of the best material, the finest grade of Vanadium steel, warranted to stand all weathers and to give good account of herself under any contions that ever can prevail.

Gentlemen, may the influence of this club upon you be such that in after life Hamlet's saving can be yours-"I think myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering my dear friends.

The orchestra took a whirl at "The Merry Widow" waltz at that juncture and Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Edison and Mark Twain formed a trio of their own. It was reported later that what Mark really sang to the music was the music was:
"I'd like to find the man who wrote The

"I'd like to find the man who wrote The Merry Widow" waltz!

After John Fritz, the veteran steelmaker, had talked a few minutes and had presented to Mr. Carnegle on behalf of the engineers an engrossed certificate of membership in the club, Mr. Carnegle danced to his feet:

"All right, Uncle John," he said. "He's part German and part Scotch, but you can't beat the Scotch part. The last time I talked to the German Emperor he said 'Mr. Carnegle, you're a man that doesn't like Kings, do you?' And I said 'No, I don't. I like the man behind the King."

"How about King Robert the Bruce?' said the Kaiser, who is part Scotch himself. "There's a King you like."

"But Wallace first,' I said, 'then the Bruce.'

Bruce."
"Oh, after all,' the Kaiser said, 'there's no beating the Scotch. The Scotch are so

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much cleverer than the Germans. The much cleverer than the Germans. The Germans are too slow."

Toastmaster Martin told the engineers that Mark Twain first came to this town to see the world, in 1853, with \$2 or \$3 in change in his pockets and a ten dollar bill concealed in the lining of his coat.

"The world is still New York," said Mr. Martin, "and we are still concealing ten dollar bills." 'Laughter.]

'I did come here fifty-four years ago," said Mark, as he stood up in his Christmas tree clothes, the big cigar waving over the audience, "in friendless and desolate circumstances. But I have prospered since then and have a disposition to squander my

then and have a disposition to squander my fortune. The trouble is I can't get hold of it. One of these trust companies insists on taking care of it for me." Then he said:

Now, I've been paid some handsome compliments here to-night. As a matter of fact I expected them. They were gratifying. This is the last time I shall appear anywhere in New York after nightfall. "Oh, don't say that!"; But I haven't come here amiss. I have known what it is to be the chief guest myself. I know how it feels. Mr. Carnegie confided to me that he was embarrassed. It is always so when one gets compliments and compliments only.

That man knows (pointing to Mr. Carnegie) that there is another side of him which deserves censure. Why, look at his face, beaming with fletitious innocence. [Laughter.] You'd think the man had never committed a crime in the world! What about his pestiferous simplified spelling? Why, it's a calamity on both sides of the ocean. Torquemada only shed a little blood, but this man Carnegie has brought disaster to the human race. Mr. Carnegie may have meant well, but it is so now that nobody can spell anything correctly. He attacked our orthography at the wrong end. He went after the symptoms instead of the disease itself. The real disease is the confounded alphabet. It hasn't a real vowel in it, or a real consonant, for that matter. I mean of definite value. Look at those infernal consonants.

Consider the h's distributed all around without anything to support them. What the devil's the use of h in gherkin, I'd like to [Laughter.] I admire the English know? because they don't care anything about them It makes a fellow shiver to think of phthisis, oneumonia and a lot of other words where h's are ridiculously out of place. ILaughter, through which Mr. Carnegie appeared to

Adequate reform would furnish consonants with definite functions to perform. With tne right kind of an alphabet we wouldn't need to learn how to spell at all. learn the alphabet and after that we could spell any word in the language. After all, what do we care about that old silly alphabet, It was invented by some old drunken thief, and we don't know who he was. I bet there isn't a man here who could spell

pterdactyl right off the bat unless perhaps it's the prisoner at the bar, and goodness



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knows what he'd make of it. I'd like to hear him try, not in public, it's too near Sunday, when all histrionic exhibitions are prohibited, but in private. When he got through we wouldn't know whether it was reptile or bird, and the chances are that he would give it usks and a trunk and make it lay eggs.

If we had adequate, competent vowels, with a system of accents, giving to each vowel its own soul and value, so every shade of that vowel would be shown in its accent, there is not a word in any tongue that we could not spell accurately. That would b competent, adequate, simplified spelling, in ontrast to the clipping, the hair punching, the carbuncles and the cancers which go by the name of simplified spelling. If I ask you what b-o-w spells you can't tell me unless you know which b-o-w I mean, and it is the same with r-o-w, b-o-r-e, and the whole family of words which were born out of lawful wed-lock and don't know their own origin.

It's a rotten alphabet. I appoint Mr. Carnegie to get after it and leave simplified spelling alone. Simplified spelling brought about sun spots, the San Francisco earthquake and the recent business depression, which we would never have had if spelling had been left all alone. Now, I hope I have soothed Mr. Carnegie

and made him more comfortable than he would have been had he received only compliment after compliment, and I wish to say to him that simplified spelling is all right but, like chastity, you can carry it too far. William H. Fletcher and John Foord also

A SLAP AT BEER IN MILWAUKEE. Preachers Seek to Stop the Trade That Made the City Famous.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 9.- The wave of prohibition has struck Milwaukee, the centre of the American beer trade. At the next meeting of the City Council an ordinance will be introduced providing for the 11 o'clock closing of saloons. The ordinance is introduced at the request of the pastors in the city. The first steps in the sent warfare were the efforts to e immoral saloons.

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SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. MUTUAL RESERVE PROTESTS

Against Report of Its Condition Made by the State Examiners. Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kels gave a hearing yesterday to represent-tives of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, which has protested against the acceptance by Mr. Kelsey of the report of his examiners on the condition of hat

company as shown by an examination which was completed several weeks ago. Those who appeared for the company were ex-Judge Hatch and John B. Stanchfield. Deputy Attorney-General W. F. Mackey was present also, as Mr. Kelsey had turned the report of his examiners over to the Attorney-General. The hearing lasted for several hours and was private. Neither Mr. Kelsey nor the Attorney-General would discuss the matter. They said that another hearing would be held to-morrow.

The chief trouble is said to have prisen The chief trouble is said to have brisen over the valuation placed on the company's building at 309 Broadway, the examiners having refused to accept the company's figures on the values of certain renewals in the leases. The company's figures are said to be considerably in excess of shows of the examiners. The officers of the company have refused to say anything about its condition until Mr. Relsey has given his decision.